SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Theatre-Eigewood Poke. Malines. Bljom Opera Maune-Drame. Mailees. Brondway (hentre-Tie Hand of Providence. Mailees Baly's Theatre-The Thire Malines, Grand Opera Rause-Dol. Selera, Matthew, Mayorty's Theatre-New Evangeline, Matthew Mavoriy's Fifth Avenus Theater The Tourists Mailer Monter & High Concert Hall Concert. Madioon Square Theater Heal Kirk, Mailers, Metropolitan Concert Hall, Broadway, 7th av. and Catel Wible's Garden Around the World in Sighty Days. Marlines New York Aguarism-II. M. S. Picalore, Ac. Mailuce. New York Aquarism—H. S. S. Pinkers, Ar. Matthew.
Man Francisco Minaireta—Broadway and 18th st. Matines.
Theoster C. mique—Mulliph Guard Firsto. Matines.
Union Square. I heater—The Nights in Roms.
Wallack a Theoster—O'nn Goldin Matines.
Windoor Theoster—The Child Stealer, Matines.

#### The Maine Election.

On Monday next the usual annual election takes place in Maine. A Governor, Legislature, and various county officers are to be chosen. If we are to credit the Republican predictions, that party will achieve a glorious victory. For the purpose of ascertaining what the Republicans in other States have a right to ask of their brethren in Maine, we will give the Republican majorities on the vote for Governor at the September elections in each Presidential year since the party was formed.

15,913 1876 It will be seen that the largest of these majorities was east in 1868, and the smallest

in 1860. The average Republican majority

on the Governor in September at these six

elections is 16,476. Four years ago it was 15.444, or just a little below the average. Very extraordinary exertions have been made for the last two months, both in Vermont and Maine, to swell the Republican vote in those States. The contest in Vermont is closed, and the Republicans are indulging in the most extravagant exultation over the alleged fact that they have increased their majority for Governor beyond that which they cast at the corresponding election in 1876. The increase does not hold the necessary proportion to the whole vote cast; but, at all events, the Vermont Re-

publicans seem to have made good their

majority of four years ago. In view of the desperate efforts which the Republicans have put forth in Maine in this canvass, and looking to their vast expenditures of oratory and money in every county, city, and hamlet from the Saco to the Aroostook, their political friends in other portions of the Union have the right to expect that on the coming Monday they will elect their Governor by at least as heavy a majority as they gave their candidate in September, 1876; while those who have gone into eestasies over the result in Vermont must be looking for an increase that will carry the majority even beyond the average

of the six elections above mentioned. Notwithstanding these glowing prophecies of their opponents, we advise the Democrats to keep cool, and calmly wait for the returns, which will be found in THE Sun on Tuesday morning next.

### Chairman Jewell's Expenditures.

The ardor with which the irrepressible and enterprising Chairman of the Republican National Committee started out in his campaign seems to have cooled off considerably, and the impression has got abroad that he has wasted the sinews of war at points which needed no particular protection.

At the conference in this city, which Gen. GARFIELD attended, and which Mr. Conk-LING, though lodged in the same hotel, did not attend, it was resolved to give aid and comfort to the Southern Republicans. Mr. JEWELL was emphatic in his eloquent utterances that they should not be abandoned, and Mr. BLAINE stirred the hearts of the carpet-baggers, headed by the illustrious CONOVER, and of representative men like PINCHBACK, with assurances that he would stand by them to the last extremity. Mr. SHERMAN, who had traded with both sets. was less enthusiastic than the others, and thought the localities ought to be carefully chosen before investing any large capital in a speculative business. How many thousands were put up to strengthen the hands of these disinterested and self-sacrificing brethren is not precisely known, but the confiding Chairman and ingenuous dispenser of political bounty has come to understand by this time that the counsel of the Fraudulent Secretary of the Treasury was full of practical sagacity.

Mr. JEWELL appeared in official grandeur at Philadelphia and other cities, mostly to announce that he had merely stopped to distribute funds to carry on the campaign. It was not necessary to advertise for applicants. Numbers of tried Republicans volunteered to relieve the Chairman of that responsibility. The demands from Indiana and Ohio were also met in a liberal spirit. The documents most preferred among the faithful were greenbacks; and the State committees, county committees, city committees, clubs, and other organizations all found them so instructive and inspiring that the cry was, "More! More!" As Vermont and Mains were to lead the way, the managers of those States insisted that the zeal of the party must be stimulated by these favorite documents. They oppose the greenback theory, but they admire the greenback practice.

After the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference.

Mr. Jewell's brilliant campaign has already proved successful in some respects. The star of Vermont still shines in the Republican firmament, though it cost something handsome to keep up the Illumination. Maine, which has hardly wavered for twenty years, and never at a Presidential election since Lincoln's time, is promised to stand steadfast, after depleting the bank account of the National Committee and that of EUGENE HALE sufficiently to make even Zach Chandler turn in his coffin. And now, despite these glorious achievements in the East, "our friends" in Ohio and Indiana are rushing to the front again, and crying out : "Help us, JEWELL, or we are beaten. Send us more greenback documents forthwith, or all is lost!" They have discovered undermining in the citadel of Gan-FIELD at many points, and must now fortify or surrender.

In this extremity, the vigorous Chairman has appealed to the capital of the nation for more "voluntary contributions." The regulars had paid their assessments of two per cent, on all salaries, served with a concise notice from the manual of civil service reform-" Your tax or your office." The soldiers detailed for cierical duty; the poor women scrubbers at the insane asylum and in the departments; the notaries public, the street sweepers, and everybody with an official brand at Washington, all have been notified to save "the cause" by taking bread from the mouths of their children. All these resources are now exhausted, and, unfortunately, Commander Jewell finds that he must turn his powerful mind in

other directions to meet the requirements in Ohio and Indiana, which grow more argent every day.

Morchants, manufacturers, shippers, bankers, and business men, who think the trade with eighteen millions of people, who produce the great staples of cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar, and who are fast growing rich, worth preserving, do not enthuse over bloody-shirt subscription lists in these days. When asked to give their money for a crusade against such profitable customers, and to help elect a President to continue sectional strife in order that scurvy politicians may thrive, they fail to respond cheerfully or generously.

These men of substance, enterprise, and sagacity think it is high time for this agitation to stop, and that a season of repose should come. They know that real peace is the true way to prosperity, and they are not disposed to encourage Mr. JEWELL and his disturbers of it in a malignant warfare upon a people who are striving to build up their waste places, and who have achieved wonders in the last four years by their industry and development of new resources. We are really concerned for Mr. JEWELL'S political exchequer.

### A Field for Physicians to Explore.

Of all scientific men in these days, the most interesting to talk with are physicians who keep up with the advance of their profession in the many directions whither its explorations are now tending. Medicine includes at present a very comprehensive field, is growing to be more and more of a science, and stands ready to contest with the old metaphysicians the right to occupy and hold in its secure possession the ground they have regarded as theirs alone. The physician is the modern philosopher, and gathers the facts from which he draws his conclusions by the dissection of the brain and the study of the nervous system, whereas the metaphysician only looks into his own consciousness for the proofs to sustain his system of psychology.

Physicians of a wide and varied practice are now called on to treat so many morbid developments which once were deemed to be curable only by the doctors of souls furnished by the Church, that they are getting greater opportunities than ever to study the peculiarities of human nature. They are, moreover, the father confessors of the people, and that priest was right who said to a distinguished physician, "You and I are the men who see the world from behind the scenes." If priests and doctors should violate the oaths to secrecy which gain for them so free and wide confidence. what an uproar there would be in all parts of society!

At the meeting of the Social Science Assoelation in Saratoga on Wednesday, Dr. Wal-TER CHANNING of Boston read a paper, in which he urged the importance of greater and more general study of psychology or psychological medicine by medical men. Medical psychology treats the mind as a function of the brain, and therefore it proseeds upon facts of observation, and not upon pure reasoning. It proposes to build up its philosophy after the scientific method of induction, and to make of it a thing of substance and of practical use.

Dr. CHANNING, therefore, sees in the derelopment of medical psychology the prospect of more certain and effective methods of treating mental disease, something about which we are now hearing much oftener than ever before. Physicians have great opportunities for studying and understanding mental and physical peculiarities, and therein are the most powerful weapons for combating insanity. If they improve these opportunities, we shall gradually advance to a scientific treatment of a form of disease which, in times past, has been regarded as beyond the ken of man, as in fact, a malady mysterious and of demoniae origin.

Dr. CHANNING asks the question why one out of every 200 or 300 persons becomes insane. To get the true and lefinitive answer to that is the mut. ness of the psychological physician: and the answer will be of the most momentous importance, because insanity goes on accumulating by transmission from generation to generation. If we can find the origin of the disease, we may go far to save future generations from the most terrible infliction humanity has to bear. To understand the disease, we must know the laws of physical and moral health. Yet, of all the many branches of the science of medicine, psychology is least taught and least understood, even by the most

learned professors. Of eleven persons who become insane, according to the best authorities, six recover and five die during the attack. Of the six who recover, not more than two remain well during the remainder of their lives, the other four sustaining renewed attacks,

from which two at least die. How to reduce the number of persons attacked, how to increase the small proportion of cures, and how to treat those who become permanent lunatics, are questions of the greatest importance. The well being of society at present and society to come de pends on getting answers to these, which shall furnish the means of preventing a continuance of the spread of mental disorders.

## A Campaign of Tomfoolery.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania is one Joun CESSNA, who went over to the Republican party in 1863, because the Democrats about that time concluded they had several better men than he to run for Governor. He has, however, done well on the other side. He got a term in Congress, and the CAMERONS have from time to time employed him about several little odd jobs requiring cheek and tongue. They gave him his present position under the impression that Grant was going to be nominated, and it would be agreeable to have a tool of their own through whom to run the campaign.

But GRANT was laid out, the CAMERONS are sick, and Mr. CESSNA finds GARFIELD an unpromising subject. He has struck out an idea that would accomplish wonders if he could only carry it out. It has occurred to him that if popular attention could only be diverted from GARFIELD the man to GAR-FIELD the boy, a great point would be gained. He argues that most people are fond of little boys, especially innocent little boys, who appear to be industrious and anxious to help their mothers, while very few indeed admire big Congressmen who take bribes and lie about it. Therefore it was that the astute CESSNA decided to run the boy and sink the man; a plan which he confidentially informs his correspondents is bound to win if only it is well worked. In

of their capacity will no doubt prove flattering to them. Meanwhile Mr. CESSNA advises his subordinates to go ahead with the show in the following fashion:

"It has been arged upon me by many persons in whose udgment I have great confidence, that the zeal and excitement of our present canvass are growing to such an extent that we should conduct it somewhat after the fashion of that of 1840. Instead, however, of the Log Cabin, it has been suggested that a Canal Boat should be frequently and extensively used. I cannot present this new better than to quote the language contain letter of advice recently received from a gentleman of high character and large experience

"Secondly-In all the toreblight processions have a large transparency, with GARRIELD on one side, tronsers rolled up, driving on the low bath, with an inscription underneath, 'GARRIELD Educating Himself,' and on the other side, HARCOCK in his handsome uniform, with the nauription, 'Hancous Being Educated by Uncle Sam;' the transparency to be kept turning as the procession noves, so that all speciators may see the contrast. Most of the inboring men of the country vote through their eyes! I say this as one who has been in contact with the names for forty years."

From which we draw several inferences, namely: that GARFIELD was educated through his legs, his trousers being rolled up for that purpose; that the United States having done nothing for him, he owes them nothing, and was justifiable in betraying their interests when he sold out his official influence to AMES, CHITTENDEN, and the various Rings which have at one time and another employed his services to reach the Treasury. But is it safe to trust such a man in the Presidency? With Gen. HAN-COCK the case is different. The United States educated him, to be sure; but he has freely acknowledged the debt, and has paid a part of it with blood from his veins, and a part of it by devotion in peace and in war to the institutions which make us free.

A Strange Time to Turn. It does really seem ridiculous for the Re publicans to keep up the cry that the election of Hancock would be a secession vic-

If Gen. HANCOCK had felt any sympathy for the rebels, would he not have manifested it in the days of their strength and high hopes?

Would he have waited until their cause is only spoken of, even by themselves, as "The

But Gen. HANCOCK sealed his opposition to the rebellion in its palmiest days with blood from his own veins. There is no reason to suppose that he will dig that lost cause from its grave to embrace it now.

Unconscious of its Ruscally Character. The only defence of Mr. GARFIELD in his acceptance of the Oakes Ames bribe is that he did not fully comprehend the rascally nature of the transaction. He was a sort of Innocent Abroad.

Very well. If he did not understand the nature and character of accepting a bribe when a member of Congress, how is he going to understand any better if he becomes President?

Men on trial for all grades of crime are frequently successfully defended on the ground of their natural stupidity and want of understanding.

But who ever before heard of running a candidate for President on any such ground?

The Latest Wreck-The New Rules. The Anglia, an Anchor line steamship alling from Boston, is the latest victim to collision on the high sea.

It was on the first of the present month that the new rules, specially designed to furnish greater safeguards against collisions, were carried into effect. These rules were adopted by all maritime nations, having first appeared as a British order in Council, on the supposition that their clearer phraseology and more specific directions would diminish the dangers of the ocean.

Both the steamer and the bark Trongate were British vessels, and in lack of full particulars of the cause of the disaster, it at least does not seem to be testimony to increased protection afforded by the new code that on the sixth day after its adoption the Anglia foundered at sea.

From ancient times the Hon. Dr. GEORGE B. LORING has been travelling from eattle fair to cattle fair in Massachusetts and the outlying Yankee provinces, with a roll of manuscript in his coat pocket. Every year his mellow voice is uplifted in praise of the fat ox and the prize pumpkin.

In his latest oration, however, the Doctor stonished the assembled farmers by digressing into political economy. He told them that they were as deeply concerned as the manufacturers in thwarting the insidious achemes of the free traders. He invited them to consider. and be thankful for, the loving care of the protectionists that has laid a duty on foreign wool of from 10 to 12 cents per pound, and from 10 to 12 per cent. added; on sugar, from 2 to 5 cents per pound; on cern, 10 cents per bushel; on barley, 15 cents; on wheat, 20 cents; on oats. 10 cents; on butter and cheese, 4 cents per pound; on tobacco leaf, unmanufactured, 35 cents per pound; on manufactured, 50 cents; on all animals not imported for breeding purposes, 20 per cent. And he exhorted them to ever cherish this beneficent tariff which shelters them like a bulwark from the competition of the pauper agriculturists of Europe.

In this week's Independent Prof. FISHER of Yale College asks why it is that Christian churches are dumb in the presence of the gigantic preparations for war going on under their eyes in Christian Europe. After reminding Luo XIII. that be sits in a chair once filled by pontiffs who made "the awful voice of rebuke and warning" resound throughout Christendom, he brings the matter nearer home, thus:

"We are to have a Presbyterian Council in Philadel We are to nave a Prespicifian Council in Thinace-hia, comprising distinguished representatives from di-front countries. Here is a state of things in Christian ociety, here is an anticipated calamity, of immeasura-ic leterest to nil who know what the Ainadom of Christ seams. Is it not of some importance to consider what an be done by Christian people, to whom Christianity something more than a name and a dogon, to prevent be outbreaking of devastating wars among Christians, not to deliver the Christian nations from the intolerable urden of vast military establishments.

The Professor's question is timely. It is conceivable that Prince BISMARCK, M. GAMBETTA and the other arbiters for the time being of the world's destinies, might not be greatly impressed by the utterances of a Presbyterian Council convened in Philadelphia.

The four pigeons now flying from Indianapolis to their home in Jersey City have undertaken the considerable journey of 635 miles. The longest previous flight made by carriers in this country was 500 miles, from Columbus, Ohio, to Jersey City. But last year, in Europe there was a fly from Madrid to Brussels, a distance of a thousand miles, in which thirteen oirds returned, though this was only about one in thirty-three of those that started. With good weather, some one of Mr. VERRINDER's pigeons might have been expected home to-day or to morrow. But the continuous storms have been untavorable, and there are always chances, even in finer weather, of the pigeons being paffied in mountain regions, or pounced upon by birds of prey, or shot by sportsmen.

Canada has led off, this year, with the

of the work of teaching the young from the bands of the clergy to those of the physicians, Its argument is that the instruction would be more scientific, the health of the children would be better cared for, and early developments of criminal tendencies would be more promptly detected and more intelligently dealt with. For similar reasons the Rappel would have all the reformatory institutions to which young criminals are sent placed under the direction of medical men.

Yesterday the survivors of the steamship City of Vera Cruz and of another vessel lost in the cyclone told of their escape. There was news of a ship's narrow escape from stranding en Long Beach, of a collision on the Hudson River, of a towbest sunk in the bay, of the burning of a grain elevator on the water, and of a disaster off the coast of Nova Scotia. The water has furnished more than its share of the fatal news of late.

Yesterday's weather tested the qualities of both yachts and yachtsmen. Of twenty entries for the Knickerbocker Club's regatta, eight sailing masters were ready for the contest, and their frail boats flow to and fro over the rough course, before a stiff northwester, with their lee rails continually submerged and the jackets of the sailors incessantly wet. Fortunately the accidents were trifles.

Another eargo of Norway ice, about as large as the one that lately arrived, is on the way to New York; yet this foreign supply of twelve hundred tons or more will not materially affect the price, so wast is the amount required in these days. Indeed, the Norway cargoes are said to have been bought up by the great ice companies. People in Maine still have ice on hand, but hold it for increasing rates, and probably will have some left when the new crop

A beautiful spectacle, witnessed by only a very few persons, was the burning of the grain elevator on the North River before daybreak yesterday. The floating tower of flame was towed up and down the river out of the way of plors and anchored vessels, until the flames and the river met. The riverside streets of New York and Jersey City were colored searlet from the reflection of the flames, and the craft that passed close to the flaming wreck took on a spectral appearance.

BIG ROAD, the Sloux chief, of SPTTING Bull's band, has just surrendered at Port Keogh, with four followers, and reports 190 more on the way for a like purpose. These latter will be fortunate if they are not shot at by the soldiers now scouting in the region, on the theory that their movements for surrender are another Indian invasion.

Cincinnati's eighth industrial exposition, which opened on Wednesday, is less widely noticed than usual, for in Presidential years politics take precedence of ordinary subjects of attention. Yet it is said to be more meritorious than any of its predecessors in some particu lars, and especially in the arrangement of exhibits.

The German and American Ministers to Colombia, who were severely scored by a Bogots paper for discourtesy in the cathedral of that city, apparently prefer to keep quiet on the subject, as they have as yet made no public response to the criticism. During a portion of he ceremony, it seems, they "remained sitting and kept their overconts on, while all the others. in full dress, knelt." The occasion was the anniversary of Colombian independence, and the point made by the Bogota paper is that if these foreign Ministers could not attend without wounding public sentiment by incivility, they should have stayed at home.

The proposition of Mexico to renew her pension of the Spanish Duke of ABRANTES Y LINARES, whose only claim on her is that of being a lineal descendant of Montezuma, is noticeable. A more business-like and less sentimental country, with a larger treasury, having once effected an economy in such a pension. might end the matter there. But it is clear that Mexico has still a soft spot in its heart for Mon-TEZUMA; and the Government so far repents its past remissness that it is now going to pay up the arrears of the discontinued pension, though that alone may cost a quarter of a million.

#### The Facts in Vermont. From the Philadelphia Times.

The Republicans in Vermont fought their battle well, and as nearly held their own as could have been expected. Their majority has whittled down as the niler returns come in, until it settles about the same as m 1870, although there is a considerably increased yet It is less than the Republican majorities of 1808 or 1872, and less in proportion to the aggregate vote cast, than in 1876, when, in a poll of 65,711, they had 23,735. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee recovered his breath sufficiently yesterday to get down to actual figure work, and he did not stop until he worked "a smocratic victory" out of the returns. It will be somewhat difficult either to step the Republicans from buzza-ing over Vermont, or to enthuse the Democracy to huzza-over the result as a Democratic triumph. It is, in fact, a ubstantial Republican victory, because it answers all the practical ends of such an achievement. True, it is a loss of majority on the increased vote polled in a State where there is a nearly forty majority in every hundred voters, that would less Obio to Garfield and make Indiand Democratic by more than 20,000, but parties do not stop to count the percentage of majority when they have battle, any more than do armies cease their shouts of victory to count the percentage of dead and wounded.

The struggle was a desperate one in Vermont, and the Republicans feared a worse result than they have attained. They appreciated the popularity of Gen. Han cock and did not blind themselves to the fact that he is stronger than his party, while Garfield is weaker than the Republican organization. They made the most exbauative effort; canvassed the State by school distri expended money lavishly, had the most "splendid dress parade" mass meetings, and then carefully hedged against a reduced majority by annonneing in advance that immigration to the West had reduced the population largely since the hard times of 1870. The r and although every 1,000 of increase should have been an increase of nearly 400 Republican majority, the major of 1870 seems to have been but slightly increased. The largest vote is always polled in Vermont at the September election in Presidential years. In 1868 the aggregate vote was 57,934, and the Republican majority was 27,326, in 1872 the total vote was 58,550, and the Republican majority 25,333; in 1870 the total vote was 65,71), and e Republican majority 23,735; and in 1880 the aggregate vote will be over 70,000, with a slight increase of the Republican majority of 187d. These figures show what a hard, up-hill battle the Republicans have had in Vermont.

#### Exulting in the Contemplation of an Intended Villainy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your leader in this morning's Sux will be extensively read and commented upon inasmoch as you broach a coningency which I have not heard discussed in the canvass thus far, namely, the possibility of the Legislature of this State casting the vote of the State for the Republi-can nominoes. You may as well go further, and let the people become familiarized with the idea, for it is not only possible, but very probable, that our Legislature oing to do just that very thing, and that the thirty-five lectoral votes of this State of New York are going to be given for James A. Garfield of Ohio and Chester A. Arthur

Now, what are you going to do about it? Nothing Do you suppose the Republicans are fouls, when they have got the chance? Not much. X. Y. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

## What All Ship Captains Should Know.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Too little attention is given by a very large number of shipmasters of the theory of storms, slithough a knowledge of this tranch of his business is only less necessary than the bility to guide his ship clear of the rocks and sheals in her path. The theory of storms is now so well under-stood and so well advertised that any one, more particucanada has led off, this year, with the annual autumn forest fires, and the United States will probably follow. This week's rains, they are not to see the burly form of the Credit Mobilierist, nor the hands of the De Golyerite, but are to be led away into captivity after the canal boy. In order to accomplish this result, Mr. CESSNA has inaugurated a pictorial campaign. "Most of the laboring men of the country," he says, "vote through their eyes," This estimate

Canada has led off, this year, with the annual autumn forest fires, and the United States will probably follow. This week's rains, if they have extended to Quebec, will be looked on as providential in the region where hundreds of people have had crops, barns, and homesteads burned.

Now that the French Government has turned the Jesuits out and shut up their schools, the Paris Rappet advocates a wholesale transfer.

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HARD PRESSED FOR MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- Never before have

lore Bistress of the Republican Manager How the National Honor and Glory are Upheld in Washington and North Carolina.

GREEN B. RAUM AND JOHN SHERMAN,

When Sherman made that remark it was in

In the summer of 1878 the revenue agents re

ported to Raum that the Collector of the Fifth

District of North Carolina, instead of remitting

daily the sums collected by him to the public

depository at Richmond, was in the habit of

keeping several thousands in a little national

bank at Winston. The charge was that the

money was loaned to the bank, or that in some

manner the Collector, William H. Wheeler, was

using it for his benefit. There were other

charges of a criminal nature, such as partici-

pating with whiskey distillers in defrauding

The statutes authorize the Secretary of the

Treasury to regulate the times and places at which the moneys collected are to be deposited.

The printed regulations, which by the statute

have the force of law, require that the col-

lectors shall make daily deposits if they collect

as much as \$1,000, and if there be a daily mail

between the Collector's office and the deposi-

and there is a daily mail by rail from Winston

About two weeks after the malfeasance was

reported, an expert in the examination of col-

lectors' books, J. H. Hale, stopped at Winston

on his rounds, and, after a cursory examina

on his founds, and, after a cursory examination, made a damaging report. He was sent
back, with directions to make a minute investigation. He obeyed, and gave a detailed report
of the amounts collected and remitted to the
depository every day during Wheeler's incumbence, up to the date of the examination, altegether, about thirteen months. The result
showed that Wheeler went systematically to
work, and began to accumulate a pile from the
day he entered office. Two or three thousand
dollars were the result of the first day or two,
He then rose to five, to ten, and eulemated
with \$22,000. In the month of July, 1878, the
month preceding the expessive, the average

SEC 3.210. The gross amount of all taxes and revenues received or collected by virtue of this title disternal kevenue) or of any law hereafter enacted, providing inernal revenue skall be paid by the offers receiving or electing the arms daily into the Toronto of the Education

There is a provise in favor of collectors whose offices are remote from the depositories, or who cannot, for want of mail facilities, make daily remittances. But Wheeler labors under no such difficulties, as I have explained above. Neither

has he to welt so much as two days in order collect \$1,000.

collect \$1,000.

Sinc 3,002. Rivery person who, having moneys of the Sintes in his hands or possesson, tails to make deposit of the same with the Treasurer, or senie Assistant Treasurer or since Appository of the United States, when the head of any other the Secretary of the Treasurer, or the head of any other is Secretary of the Treasurer, or the head of any other is Secretary of the Treasurer, or the head of any other is the secretary of the Treasurer, shall be constituted in the second of the Treasurer, shall be one of the second of the se

From the Philadelphia Times

PORTLAND, Sept. 6 .- While the purchase of

prominent men like Osgood and Gove, and I don't know now many more, are matters of general comment, the

cuying and selling of ordinary voters, like sheep in the

narket, is rather a subject of jest. I asked ex-Governor

Chamberlain whether there was anything in these sto-ries, and he said simply that he was straid there was. He would be the last man in the State, however, to know

anything about it, for he is the soul of honor and but

esty. A Democratic editor of this town with whom I

chasable votes. There is many a place, he reported,

where men can be bought up at so much a head, and the

Legislature gave a man a pair of pantaloons a few days before the election. Approaching the polls in his new

tothes, the voter was questioned as to his choice by a

was the degged reply. "What, with these Democratic tronsers on?" rejoined the Democratic solicitor, think-ing that a hint that he was in the secret would be enough.

"Yes," said the free citizen of Maine: "mobbe you don' know the coat is Republican, and it's the best part of the

where forty votes of factory operatives are sold to the

Illness of Lady Burdett-Coutts,

From the London World.

I regret to hear that the health of Lady Bur-

generosits. Because Lady Burdett-Courts has scattered bathering over the world, founded and endowed churches and schools, built markets, foundains, homes, lethers, and spent chordings sums in charities every, vent, it is purchase the same and the proofs who have the performance of the markets procedured to be a summary of the form of the foundation and less of the Circumstances of the markets when the summary of the summary of

Waking Up Deaf and Dumb.

highest bidder every year.

I am told of a precinct not many times from here

suspicious Democrat. "I'm going Republican this time

tory. In fact, Wheeler collects \$2,000 per day

to Richmond, the place of deposit,

the revenue.

the Republican managers been so hard pressed for money. They claim that the business interests of the country are with them. If they are. said that the heart of the Republican party it is either lip service they are paying, or else beats high for "the national honor and the natherre is a larger demand for money than the tional glory." business interests can supply. The collectors here are in great distress, although one or two the full consciousness of facts which had recently been brought to his recollection. They are not calculated to add to the national honor of them are eating botter dinners than they ever did before, which may account for the disappearance of some of the money. They do not and glory. They have been on flie in his office all they want. The Administration for nearly two years. He may or may not have and the Congressional Committee really seem been Ignorant of their existence, or of their full to be in distress over the canvass, and the colimport, three months ago, but he was fully lectors of assessments are permitted to run riot over the dead body of civil service reform. aware of them when he made the declaration above quoted. It was immediately after his The employees of the Government have all declaration of war upon the Commissioner of seep assessed more than once. Public Printer Internal Revenue that the connivance of that Defrees posts his notice in the printing office officer at a flagrant violation of the revenue giving his hands an alternative either to go nome and vote or stay and pay an assessis safe to say that if Mr. Sherman had insisted ment. One or the other they must do. Bu upon the removal of Raum, Mr. Hayes, in view this is more lenient than are the other deof the facts, could not have refused to sign the partments. In the Treasury the clerks must death warrant. Much as Sherman hates Raum, and gladly as he would be instrumental in his decapitation, he lacks the moral courage to take the step on the eye of the Presidential election. Raum is a stalwart, and is backed by the stalwart wing of the party. Sherman will go out of office in the event of the election of Hancock, and, for this sole reason, he is anxious to see Garfield elected. Hence the necessity of conciliating the staiwarts.

ment. One or the other they must do. But
this is more lenient than are the other departments. In the Treasury the cierks must
both pay and go home to vote. Even the
women are contributing to the campaign.
It is pretended that their payments are
voluntary. It is worthy of notice, however,
that they have received circulars from the Congressional Committee calling, their attention to
the necessities of the party. The strubbers and
washers have also been called upon and yesterilay circulars were issued to all the empyress of the Navy Department asking for
noney. Ferhaps, however, the extremity of
the party of moral ideas is best illustrated by a
circular issued yesterday to the Notaries Public
and Justices of the Pence of the District. There
is a goodly number of these, but they are
anxious to know what they have to do with a
campaign committee.

About the middle of August John H. Keenan,
Martin King, William P. Sibley, and Christopher Gill, the two latter ex-Union soldiers,
were employed by a Mr. Jamas Hughes, at the
Instance of Col. J. O. P. Burnside, disbursing
offleer of the Post Office Department, to do certain carpentering work in the Post Office building. It was agreed that they should receive
\$4.50 a day. Everything went along smoothiy
until on the last day of August Mr. Hughes
went to Mr. Gill and said that Col. Burnside had
instructed him to exact from each man 50 cents
a day from Aug. 15. Mr. Hughes was told that
the men carned what they received, and
would not submit to any such assessment.

Col. Burnside, when his attention was
called to the matter, denied that he
had told Hughes any such thing. A few
days thereniter Col. Burnside discharged the
four men, giving as the reason that the work
would be finished by contract, as at the present
rate it would not of finished by the contract as the recent of 104 Goodow, as \$2,000,000. The other day
as with the man is such to assessments the
political sax will fall with such force as to sever
your official head.

There are between locknown as a col in the cash room, and somewhat roughly reminded the employees that it was a good time to pay their assessments. It is not only by extorting money from clerks and day laborers that the Administration is showing its anxiety as to the results of the canvass. Almost all its members are enraged in the employer. John Sherman is on the stump. Mr. Schurz is expected back in a few days to begin speeches in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Maynard is expected to do his part in the civil service reform movement by stumping. Tennessee. Navigator Thompson will run out in asbort time to take his part in the fight. Internal Revenue Commissioner Raums in Maine, and will make some speeches in Connecticut before his return. Register of Deeds George A. Sheridan and Henry O. Conor. law clerk of the State Department, are also stumping Maine, John Hay would make another speech, but he preached himself dry in his first effort. Mr. Evarts expects to give the fluishing touch to the New York campaign, and hoes of ether lesser lights are doing what they can to scatter the fragments of Mr. Hayes's celebrated civil service order No. 1.

\*\*RADICAL LEGAL CHANGES.\*\*

The new code of Mississippi Gives Strange Rights to Womes.

\*\*Prom. the Musphis Analanche.\*\*

The new code of Mississippi Gives Strange are now free and equal in every respect to their husbands. It is the most radical legislation yet has done for the property of the wife, is totally abrogated, and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Yerk and marriage shall not be held to impose "Ye

husbands. It is the most radical legislation yet had upon the subject.

Shortion 1,167. The common law, as to the disabilities of married women, and its effect on the rights of property of the wife, is totally abrogated, and marriage shall not be held to impose any disability or incapacity on a woman as to the ownership, acquisition, or disposition of property of any sort, or as to her capacity to make contracts, and do all acts in reference to troperty which she could lawfully do if she was not married; but every woman now married, only and dispose of all property, real and personal, in possession or expectance, and to all property, real and personal, in possession or expectance, and to make contract in reference to it, and it to bind her self-personally, and to sue, and be sued, with all the rights and lindilities inclient thereto, as if she was not married.

"Sec. 1,168, A married women may dispose of the property of the first and individual the rights and individual may sue each other."

"Sec. 1,169, A married women may dispose of the property of the Common of the property of the first and individual may be a support of the common of the property of the contract in reference to it, and it to bind her some capacity to acquire, hold, manage, control, use.

Sec. 1,169, A married women and the first and individual may be made and continues to committed the reference on the priest teached the priest teached the research of the first and individual may be a large factor of the Common parties of the Rev. Au a priest of the Course and their several reports are on file in the Commission of the file in the Commission of file in the Commission of file in

she was not married."

"SEC. 1.168. Husband and wife may sue each other."

"SEC. 1.169. A married woman may dispose of her estate, real and personal, by last will and testament, in the same manner as if she was not married."

"SEC. 1.170. Dower and courtesy, as heretofore known, are abolished."

Other sections conform the general laws to these radical changes. Husband and wife inherit from each other all their respective property if there be no children, and each a child's part if there be children or the descendants of children. They may dissent from each other's wills, and take of each other's estate according to law, except that if there be no children, in case of such dissent the dissentient gets only half of the estate if he or she has no estate of his own or her own equal to one-lifth of whathe or she would be entitled to in the other's estate, then the deficiency is to be made up out of the other's estate.

This legislation will attract attention in other

# other's estate. This legislation will attract attention in other States.

## The Hebrews of Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Who oculd imagine that the expulsion of the Jesuits from France would have anything to do with the destiny of France would nave anything to do with the destiny of the Russian Hebrews? And yet it has. The Nace Fremin recently raised the following curious question: "If the French Government is right in expelling the Jesnits as a harmful clement, why cannot the Russian Government do the same with the Jews, who are not less harmful to Russia than the Jewsian re to France?" That anni-Jewsia journal successed that the Jews in a body, about three militons all told, should be either transported to sheria or banished. It is doubtful, however, whether the Czar will emage at this time in any fresh persecution of its unhappy Jewish subjects, for the transportation to Siberia would ceat a great deal of money, which his treasury doesn't contain, and to banish them would be to stand on the same level with the barbsite Spain of olden times, and that is too much for the civilized Hissians.

The Jews are regarded and treated in Russia as an unavoidable evil. They are not permitted to settle, save in a lew so-called Polish provinces, and at the same time they are not readily permitted, eiten they are not generally for the education of roubles collected by Jews specially for the education of roubles collected by Jews specially for the education of their own children. It is tad enough to be the Car's Christian subject, but to be bor's a Russian Jew is not doubt the most givin lot that Providence can improve on any mortal.

Colombia's New Stamp Tax System. the Russian Hebrews? And yet it has. The Nacoe Fremi

## Colombia's New Stamp Tax System.

PANAMA, Sept. 1 .- A law establishing a national stamp tax system goes into effect to day. Each stamp shall be of the value of twenty cents. The omis-sion to affix them to the documents specified will incur a one of \$5 for each offence. One stamp is required on each folio of petitions addressed to federal authorities by in dividuals or experations, legal documents in civil cases below the leaderal courts, copies of instruments in favor of the hallotal freatments; on every grant of nublic lands of the dividuals are seen of the sale of the federal courts, copies of instruments in favor court of the property of the control of the federal courts, shows the federal of solocities and court of the federal of solocities of the court of the federal of solocities of the federal court of the federal of solocities of the federal of solocities of the federal of solocities of the federal federal federal federal for the federal ine of \$5 for each offence. One stamp is required on each

## A Grief-Stricken Bear.

One of Till Burns's young bears died yesterby having shown symptoms of sinkness a day of two soons as the little fellow died the grief of its surviving set formed little less than thinain. Scieng its down little for the part of the little follow likes of an income of the little follow likes of and caresaid. It is down parts in this in little follow likes of an expense of the little follow likes of the little follow likes of the little follow out in the little follow.

From the Dublin (Ga.) Guartte.

Last Wednesday morning a young man in

Democratic Paper for Sale.

Large and icading lournal, and for eight years only Democratic paper to Dakota. Published at capital. Address M. Taylor, Yankitun, Dak.—445.

Expectorant always prompt, therough, and effections—445.

SUNREAMS.

-Cologne Cathedral, as it now stands epresents an expenditure of ten millions of dollars.

-An early winter is anticipated in Ger-WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- John Sherman, many, because the migratory birds there have this year started southward sooner than usual. in his speech here to the Republican ratification meeting on the 19th ult., is reported to have

-Several undergraduates of the German University of Marburg have been sentenced to three

onthe' imprisonment in a fertress for ducling -A New Orleans actress put what she supposed was arnies on her face, in the dark; but it was in dine, and she will not go on the stage again for a wine. -Dogs chased the murderer of their man-

ter, at Navasota, Texas, but only held him tast when they caught him. The human pursuers were less merci-ful, for they hanced him to a tree. -Soon after the death of Baron Lionel de thechild it was contemplated to establish a memorial in his henor, but the movement has not been persevered in and the densitions have been withdraw

-The Crown Prince of Austria will receive from the aristocracy of Vienna a wedding present of an album, each loaf of which will contain drawings and water-color copies of the most celebrated painting aws was brought directly to his notice, and it -Among the Sisters of Mercy who accompany the Russian army are two Princesses and a beauty

with a fabutous fortune. These women maintain out of their own means the well-appointed ambulances to which they are attached. -A man supposed to belong to a band of ducuits gained access to the pulses at Mamialay, his guised as a priest, with the object of murdering Kin Theebaw. He reached the King's private apariment is

ore he was stopped. -Continental nobles often carry on large nantifactures on their estates, but large British and Irish andowners scarcely ever do so. Many quarry stone and date, and raise coal, but, except brickmaking, scarcely my engage in manufacture

-Mrs. Hutchinson has sued President Me-Glumphy of the Lincoln (III.) University for signder, she undertook to keep a students' boarding house, but the President turned the boys away from her by speaking disparagingly of her character. -The practice of snake-feeding with live

animals at the London Zoological Gardens is complained of. Special stress is laid on the case of an unbapp Juinea pig with a young family, who tried to shield from with her body from the pitnices reptile. -Dr. Legge, the Professor of Chinese at Oxford, England, says if the present rate of conversion

of the Chinese to Christianity continues, by the year 1913 here will be 20,000,000 of church members, and 100,000, of professing Christians in the Chinese empire. -Five Prussian officers of the general staff-the infantry, cavalry, artitlery, and gendarmeris respectively-have, with the angetion of the German

overnment and the War Office, accepted the invitation of the Suitan to enter his service for the purpose attempting reforms in the Turkish army. -Arundel Castle is being almost wholly ebuitt. One wing is already renowed, and on its com pletion the other will be pulled down. When this has seen done, the centre, which is of the gingerbread order

will look so poor beside the new work that it will pro-ably be razed. The cost will be \$1,250,000. The art furnituré people of Boston are goying a triumph. The gold medal of the London, Livrpool and Manchester Agricultural Society for tiles has

cen awar loit to a Boston firm. The Agricultural Society s the oldest in England. Its place of exhibition is but our miles distant from Stoke-upon-Trent, where the most famous tiles in the world have been made. -- A mound near Swansea, supposed to contain geological and antiquarian treasures, was opened for the edification of a large party of men of science dur member of Parliament supervised the ceremony, but the mound proved to be nothing more impoung than a grave

and boulder heap, "accumulated by the contrepctal action of two small springs which not at the spot." -Current estimates of the number of greatly. An experienced agent puts the number arms ally offered at 2001. Another witness goes so far as t surmise that "ten per cent of the entire livings in the Church-about 13.000, it all be taken; about 7.000, if only these in private patronage be referred to-are in som way sold or bartered every year." The truth probably

lles between these two estimates.

One of Ole Bull's tricks was, when he had diminished his tone to a nearly inaudible plantssima to continue the attitude, as if he was playing but acts ally having drawn off the bow entirely from the violis holding it in the sir, and producing no tone whatever, while his audience, in raptures at the softness of his really insudable sighs, made car trumpets of their hands and best ferward, eager to catch the sound which die

not exist. Then the violinist, as if suddenly awakening from a trance, bowed to the curantured xudience. -The new banking house of the Mesars Childs in London was opened at the class of last input It is a very handsome structure, and thus presents marked contrast to the dingy old building that formerly stood on its site. The chief partner in Childs' is the Fa of Jersev, whose grandmother inherited an interest in the bank. Many of the families who keep accounts their have banked with the firm for two centuries. It derives a large income from unclaimed balances. The other partners are nominated by Lord Jersey. The hans has a

rge connection among old Roman Catholic families. -The marriage of the Rev. Auguste Laine. a priest of the Church of Rome, with Mine Lochez in Paris, has afforded Father Ryzminthe, who officiated are pared with his own marriage in 1870, when he had to tain abroad the bare level sauction denied him at home He denounced the relibery of the priesthood, and main-tained that marriage no more degraded the priest or ren dered him unfit to discharge his religious functions that it infifted other professional men. He had never known any priess toe holy to contract marriage, but he had found many that were inworthy to do so.

-The Marquis of Londonderry, owner of Sesham Harbor and collieries, where the recent disaster occurred, is one of the half discon largest coal owners in England. He inherited this property from his mother. His father was half-brother of the historic Lord Castle reach, afterward Marquis of Londonderry, whose mathe was the seter of the Marquis of Hortford, the Lord Stevens of "Vanity Fair" and Lend Monmonth of "Commesty".
The rise of the Landonderry family (Stewart is their name) has been rapid. A hundred years ago they were mere Uister Squires; to-day they stand in the first rails of nobles. Their entertainments in London this year at Londonderry House dermerty Holdernesse, in Park land,

have been splendid. ... The Duke of Leinster, the Marquises of Waterford and Headfort, the Earls of Kenmare, Long ford, and Meath, Lords O'Neill, Annaly, and In Vesci so almost the only noblemen of first class for time who mass freland their residence for the greater portion of his year, but the owners of the largest estates, with the crcention of the Earl of Pembroke, whose property is a most entirely in the city and suturns of Dublin, generally reside in that country two or three months annually. Sir Richard Wallace, who, next to Lords Downshire and Pembroke, has the largest rent roll in Ireland, but to time in hiring a residence configurate to his crists, on which, though they drow from it \$500,000 a year longer decessors, the Marquises of Hertford, never had a house

-Gen. Boët, who is accused of having ceced Don Carlos of his Gulden Fleece collar, has give to the world seens sketches of the illustrants Bourban of the low whom he regards with any favor, he describes as tall and body, her voice sepulchral, her car favored to sound, and she has no fine qualifies to a de state thy. But the harshness of her profile and contain in the decembed by the goodness of expression and the season uity of her manners. Kindness and selistental are il and will support no opinion that is not all some and will support no opinion that is not all some of the uwn. The Countess is surrounded at Frahelmel by the price is not high, either. A dollar often fetches then, but requently a pair of trousers, a coat, a pair of boots or a French and Austrian downgers. Sine venerates the

hat does the business. Another well-informed politician told of a case in which the Democratic candidate for the Legislature gave a man a rair of pantaloons a few days.

The question, "What will Mrs. Grands in that play fame dished is constantly analysis of the lin that play fame dished is constantly analysis of that point. Noah M. Ludlow of St. Ludlo, an accel ribed actor, tells this story. "Now, it so happened that the was siving in Nashveille Julge Felix strandy and substantly and Mrs. Grundy was a lady that minglest with the settlement. society of that city, and was highly respected but be a member of some church that prohibited its members' visiting theatres, she was not present on the second of whonever the name was mentioned there was a probability of the control of the laugh throughout the whole andience. This to be tors, was incomprehensible, until a friend explained his matter to us. Judge Grundy, after Martin Var. Burn. election to the Presidency, was made Attorney of f the United States. The expression, Want's

paper writers and others." -Workingmen's societies in Englar data w evenermous proportions, possibly to mose it a bear trades union tratuces they take the a Makers—have meaning to the control of the control o A million dollars was spout the time while, distributed, the motivation of the state of

quite as man't son as an entrained a line track of the